

the men, whom (or whose relations) they have chained, and tasked, and beaten with such stripes as Mercy with a bleeding heart weeps when she see inflicted on a beast." But I forbear. My heart is distressed to see the cruel mockings to which the African is subjected, and therefore I cannot yield to the feelings prompted by holding up such fantastic folly to its deserved scorn.

Nov. 23th, 1839.

A MAN.

Legislative Action.

We have the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the legislative report on the numerous anti-slavery memorials presented to the General Assembly during the session just closed. It will be seen that the members of the present legislature maintain the firm and elevated position of their predecessors. The resolution in reference to Texas was rejected expressly upon the grounds, 1st, that her application for admission to the Union had been virtually, if not formally withdrawn; 2d, that in the event of the application being renewed, there was not the slightest reason to doubt the readiness of our delegation in Congress to meet it with a becoming spirit. The second resolution was amended on the proposal of the Senate by striking out the words "a daring violation of the Constitution of the United States," but the resolution, as amended, is sufficiently explicit.—On the adoption of the first, by the House, there were about thirty nays,—in the Senate, three.

To the House of Representatives now in session.

Your select committee to whom were referred sundry memorials, upon the subject of slavery and the slave-trade, praying this legislature to instruct our senators and request our members of Congress from this state, to use all constitutional means to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the several states of this Union. Also praying that this legislature will protest against any infringement upon the right of petition by Congress, and against the annexation of Texas to the United States—would respectfully present the following Report:

Your committee believe that slavery, as it exists in some of our sister states, is contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions, and is deeply deplored and deprecated by the citizens of Vermont,—but they are not aware that the opinion is any where entertained, that the General Government is invested with power to abolish that institution in any of the states of this Union.

Your committee are of opinion that Congress has full power over that subject, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, and that this power is acknowledged to exist by a very large majority of the citizens of this republic.

The slave trade at the seat of our national government, is a blot upon our otherwise free institutions, and should be abolished.

The committee are also of opinion, that Congress has power to regulate the slave trade between the several states, and that the traffic, which sends thousands of slaves from the more northerly to the more southerly of the slave states, by means of which, their sufferings are augmented and their healths and lives jeopardized, is alike inhuman and unchristian, and ought to be redressed.

The committee think our territory is already sufficiently large to secure the blessings of good government, that an increase of territory would endanger rather than subserve the public welfare; and to add another province, where slavery is tolerated, would be adding another blot to our national character, and they believe they express the views of the legislature, and the great body of the people of this state, when they declare themselves entirely opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Your committee believe that the right of petition is not only guaranteed by the constitution, but is a right which the God of nature has bestowed upon the whole human family, and any invasion of this sacred privilege, violates the first principles of Liberty, and strikes at the foundation of government.

Your committee would therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions.

JOHN SMITH, for committee.

1. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that Congress possess the power to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the slave trade between the several states.

2. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States.

3. Resolved, That the passage of a resolution, by the House of Representatives of the United States, in December 1837—in which it was ordered that all papers touching the subject of slavery, should be laid upon the table, without being read, printed, debated or referred,—and the adoption of a similar resolution by the last Congress, was a daring violation of the constitution of the United States, and a flagrant abuse of the right of petition; and in the name of the people of this State, we solemnly protest against the adoption of a similar resolution by the next or any succeeding Congress.

4. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Question. Whose property is man?

Answer. "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." "So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them." Gen. 1, 26, 27. Paul says, "God, that made the world, and all things therein, hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." Acts 17: 25, 27.

Man, then, is the property of God; and he has an undoubted right to do with his own as he pleaseth. His property in man, and his dominion over him is perfect. "The Lord is king for ever and ever." Ps. 10: 16. "He is king of all the earth." Ps. 47: 7. "And at the end of the days I, Nebuchadnezzar, lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the Most High, and I praised and honored him, that liveth for ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion, and his kingdom from generation to generation: And all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing: and he doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth. What dost thou?" Dan. 4: 34, 35. Dominion, regal power, implies a right to make laws, to protect the innocent, to reward the obedient, to punish the disobedient, and to maintain all the great interests of Jehovah's kingdom. And as all men are the creatures of God, he has a perfect right to give them laws, and to exercise dominion over them. And all customs, regulations, or laws, that are contrary to the law of God, or subversive of his regal powers, are sinful, a violation of his authority, and ought to be resisted by all his loyal subjects. "We ought to obey God rather than man." Acts 5: 29.

Question. What is the great law, which God has established as the rule of man's obedience?

Answer. "Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Mat. 22: 37, 40. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." Rom. 13: 10. "For all the law is fulfilled in one word, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Gal. 5: 14.

Here the great law, which God has given to man for the rule of his obedience, is clearly stated. All customs, regulations, and actions, that correspond with this rule are right and pleasing to God: and all customs, laws and actions, which are contrary to this rule, are sinful and offensive to God. And under this rule every man may live, worship his Creator, acquire property, enjoy his liberty, seek his own happiness, and the happiness of those with whom he is connected. In love serving one another.

The Legislature adjourned without day on Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock, making a session of six weeks. The number of acts passed is sixty-seven, counting the one hundred and eleven chapters of Revised Statutes as one. On the chapter relating to the General List the two houses were unable to agree, but with this exception, the whole body of Revised Statutes reported by the committee of revision, was adopted, with or without amendment. The Revised Statutes are to be published by the revising committee by the first day of July next, and will take effect on that day, with the following exceptions: Chapters 43, 25, 25, and 107 all now in force: chapter 24 to take effect on the first day of April—and chapter 75, on the first day of January next.

For the Voice of Freedom.

Slavery and the Millennium.

Mr. Editor, As Christians generally believe in the approaching Millennium, I will assume that Satan will be so confined that he will not for a thousand years be able to deceive the nations, and that for that period Christ will reign on the earth. I also assume, that under the reign of Christ, peace, holiness, and happiness will be universal, there will be none to hurt or destroy in all his holy mount. And from these general principles I infer,

1. That slavery, as it exists in our land, is not a Bible institution. All those institutions, which are agreeable to the will of God, and are sanctioned in his word, will be continued under the reign of Christ. Thus the institution of marriage, of the sabbath, and of civil government will be continued. And all those institutions among men, which are contrary to the will of God, will be put down and banished from his dominions. There will be no rum-makers, rum sellers, no wars, no oppression, no violence, no laws converting human beings into property, no kidnapping men, no slave-laws, no slavery. "I will also make thy officers peace, and thy exactors righteousness; Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, wasting nor destruction within thy borders; but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gates Praise." Isa. 60: 17, 18. Hence slavery cannot exist under the reign of Christ, and cannot be a bible institution, or one which God approves.

2. Those institutions, which cannot exist when Satan is shut up and his kingdom ruined, must be satanical institutions, supported by his influence, and adjuncts of his kingdom. Slavery cannot exist under the reign of Christ, when Satan is shut up so that he cannot deceive the nations. Hence, slavery is of its father the devil, and the works of its father it will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth. And as is the father, so is the child.

3. If slavery cannot exist under the reign of Christ, then those, who are engaged to put it down are preparing the way of the Lord. They are trying to do, what he will effectually do, when he reigns king over all the earth. And just so far as they succeed in their work, they will promote that state of things, which he will confirm.

4. If slavery is a satanical institution, then churches are satanical, so far as they countenance, or uphold slavery. If churches uphold papal institutions, which are of a worldly character, they are worldly churches. And if they uphold those

institutions, which belong to the kingdom of Satan, they must be, so far, satanical churches. They are doing just what Satan wishes them to do, and what Christ will undo, when his kingdom is come.

5. Slaveholding churches must be very unlike millenium church. There will be no slave-laws, no slaveholders, no slaves under the reign of Christ. In these days, we hear it said, that large numbers of slaves belong to various churches in our land. In the millenium church there will be no slaveholders, no slaves. Hence, slaveholding churches must be very unlike the millenium church. Can they belong to the same Master, to the same kingdom of righteousness and peace?

6. If slavery is a satanical institution, which cannot exist under the reign of Christ, then those ministers who justify slavery, or aid in supporting it, do what is pleasing to Satan and offensive to Christ. They are justifying an institution, which belongs to the kingdom of Satan, and retarding so far as their influence extends, that state of things which will be established under the reign of Christ. Who, then, is their master? and whom do they serve?

7. All gospel missions tend to destroy slavery. The missionary is sent to destroy the works of the devil, and to extend the kingdom of Christ. And just so far as his mission is prospered he will make inroads upon Satan's kingdom, and destroy all satanical institutions. Hence his efforts will have a direct tendency to destroy slavery, which is a satanical institution, and a constituent part of Satan's kingdom. So that all gospel missions are calculated to promote the cause of abolition.

8. Those governments that support slavery resemble more the kingdom of Satan than the kingdom of Christ, and those rulers, who hold slaves show by their conduct whose children they are, and to what kingdom they belong.

9. If slavery be a satanical institution, then Satan may well claim our Republic as belonging to him. And those men, who rise into office by the influence of slaveholders, may well be considered as the supporters of his throne. "All these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me."

KIAH BAYLEY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Massachusetts Abolitionist of Thursday last, says,

The returns are nearly all in, but it is still doubtful who is the Governor, or rather it is nearly certain that the choice will devolve upon the Legislature. As the House will in that event send up to the Senate two out of the four highest candidates, we see not but our friend William Jackson, Esq. of Newton, will be one of them. If the House is Whig, perhaps Everett and Jackson will be sent up; if Democratic, Morton and Jackson. And we think Mr. Jackson would govern quite as ably and honorably as either.

Abbott Lawrence is elected to Congress from this District.

Temperance has done better than we expected. The Temperance Whig ticket in this city, is generally elected. The Abolition ticket, it is said, carried 100 votes.

The Congressional election in the sixth District (vacant by the death of Alvord) resulted in no choice. Good.—Mr. Baker's abolitionism was only for the occasion, and did not satisfy.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Petitions.

Congress session is hastening and our petitions must be prepared and forwarded to that body by the opening. The first business to be done there, after their organization, should be a resolution recognizing and asserting the right of petition. They should pass a resolution condemning the gag resolutions. Petitions in short form and containing more of remonstrance than supplication, should be addressed to them, demanding in the name of humanity, outraged beyond farther endurance, the abolition and suppression of that District slavery—its demon traffic in man, and the human commerce, human are its subjects, but infernal in its character, between these republican states. Oh that the North had liberty enough, or the love of liberty, or the mere idea and conception of it, to pour its entire voice of remonstrance upon Congress. That District of Columbia is the Gehenna of the habitable globe. It is the way to hell and leadeth down to the chambers of death. If there is a spot, it seems to us on the earth, where Satan would fix his court and head quarters, it would be there where republicanism and christianity shoot up their steeples and wave out their flags of liberty, to adorn and set off the foulest slave market on the face of the globe. But who cares for all this! The words of fire, that set forth the simple facts of that horrible District, are as familiar to the ear of the country as household terms. They excite no emotion. The word slave strikes no terror to the hearts of our countrymen. Their ear is callous to the hideous sound. But one more effort to rouse them. Seven thousand people, men, women and children are enslaved in that bloody little enclosure, by the iniquitous indifference of the people of the non-slave states. They are held there by no other bonds. We hold them there, and God will hold us to answer for it. But who cares for that? We shall see who cares enough to sign a short petition. We give a brief form—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, people of Concord, (for instance) New Hampshire, men, women, and children, ask of your bodies the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Florida, and of the slave-trade there and among the states. Also, a resolve in reprehension of the Atherton and Patton resolutions, which virtually annihilate the right of petition, and we ask that this petition be acted upon in the usual manner of disposing of important applications to Congress, and as in duty, &c.

We suggest again the propriety of the abolitionists of each place, assembling and selecting their most active and persevering man, and putting the roll for the whole town into his hand for immediate

signature. Let him go through the town, & where there is a house, that refuses its paltry autograph to the petition for perishing humanity, let not the carrier carry away a particle of the dust of that house over its threshold on his foot-sole,—but leave it behind him for a testimony against them. Let there be brief, thorough work.

We warn our brethren not to be delinquent because of former failure to make impression on Congress. It is more important to us to petition now, than it would be if there were no tyranny in Congress but over the District slave. They lord it over us. They trample our rights also in the dust. We have to obtain from them a recognition of our own liberty.—We have a hundred times the occasion for remonstrance, that we should have, if Congress had granted all but the ultimate requests. If they had referred our petitions and acted upon them, as they are bound to from regard to the rights of the petitioners themselves, we had slight comparative occasion now to petition them again.

Let no one be deterred from the idea that our petitions take up the time of Congress. They have no time for any thing else. Out upon all their mockery of legislation, while humanity shrieks out for plundered freedom under the very shadow of their dome, and within flap of their counterfeit flag. Away with their deliberations and their trumpery of debate, while the right of their constituents to petition them and to be heard by them, is a nullity on their threshold. Let it take all their time. Better that every hour be consumed by John Quincy Adams' call for the right to read a petition, than to have it wasted in the brawlings of the Wises and Bynums, or the windy harangues of sham patriots about banks and sub-treasures. It were time richly laid out, and the attainment cheaply purchased, to have our petitions respected at the cost of the entire session. They can find nothing to do there, of any importance compared to this. They spent eight years of bloody war time, in the revolution, to settle a right of far less important, and a right far less flagrantly infringed than our violated right of petition.

Will the abolitionists see to it. It is the business of every body. Will nobody be left to attend to it? We can say no more.

BRIGHTON MARKET

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.]

MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1839.

At market—1150 Beef Cattle, 750 Stores, 20 Cows and Calves, 7500 Sheep and Lambs, 1650 Swine. Prices. Beef—First quality at \$6.75 to \$7; poorer qualities, \$4.50 to \$6. Stores—Yearlings \$10 to \$14; two year olds \$15 to \$25. Working Oxen—We notice but few sales of Working Oxen, from \$75 to \$100. Cows and Calves—\$30, 32, 35, and \$40. Sheep and Lambs—Dull. We notice sales from \$1.37 1-2 to \$2.50. Swine—Quick at reduced prices. At retail, 5 to 6.—Lots taken to peddle, from 3 1-2 to 4 for sows, 4 1-2 to 5 for barrows.

MARRIAGES.

In Berlin on the 20th inst, by Rev. B. W. Smith, Timothy Hubbard Esq. to Miss Anna May, both of Montpelier. And on the same day and at the same place, Mr. Moses B. Taylor of Montpelier to Miss Betsey C. May of Berlin. In Calais on the 17th inst, Mr. E. Page Scribner of Middlesex, to Miss Mary Ann Dodge of the former place.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has lately returned from N. York with a good assortment of Saddlery and Hardware which he will sell at 12 1-2 per cent from cost, for any amount over \$15.00. Also good Wood Hames, at 75 and 62 1-2 cents a pair. He has as usual a good assortment of well made Harnesses, Saddles, and other work in his line, which will be sold for cash or good credit cheaper than the cheapest. H. Y. BARNES.

Montpelier Oct. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

JAMES FOSTER'S ESTATE. The Subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of JAMES FOSTER.

late of Moretown in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, & the term of six months from the 25th day of Oct. inst. allowed by said Court, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit & prove their respective claims, before us, do give notice, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Susan Foster in Moretown in said district, on the 25th day of Nov. and 21st day of April next at 10 o'clock forenoon, on each of said days. GEORGE WORTHINGTON, } Commissioners. JOSEPH HOWES, } sioners. Oct. 25, A.D. 1839. 44

AGENTS WANTED.

TWO or three young men, acquainted with the business, are wanted to this office, to procure subscribers for the Voice, &c. Good encouragement will be given. E. A. ALLEN.

October 5th, 1839.

RIBBONS.

A FEW pieces of choice Bonnet Ribbons may be found at JEWETT, HOWES & CO.'S 39:3w

Sept. 27.

AXES! AXES!!

W. M. T. BURNHAM would say to the public, that he has on hand a quantity of FIRST RATE AXES, ground and polished, which he will sell cheap as the cheapest, or exchange for old axe poles. Shop nearly opposite the State House.

R. R. RIKER, DEAPER & TAILOR, (State street, opposite the Bank)

HAS received from New-York his Fall and Winter stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Black, blue, & invisible green broad cloths; black, blue, drab and Queen's own cassimere; blue and drab Beaver cloth for suit and frock coats; black silk velvets, fig'd and plain velvets, and woolen velvet vestings; light and dark, black, fig'd and plain satin vestings; black fig'd satin coat bottoms; black cord for coat trimmings; worsted coat binding, black and drab; black silk and worsted singe; black satin stock, bombazine do; inch measure; drilled eyed needles, shirt bosoms, collars, suspenders, pantaloons straps; &c. &c.

Garments made up at short notice, in the latest New-York style. Cutting done for others to make at short notice. Sept. 25th, 1839. 40:tf

MILITARY GOODS.

JUST received from New York, by R. R. RIKER, State street, opposite the Bank, a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, suitable for the present regulation of the Militia of this State. Terms—Cash.

NATURE'S GRAND

RESTORATIVE.

THIS VALUABLE VEGETABLE MEDICINE STANDS UNRIVALED FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS VIZ:

DISPENSIA or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilious Disorder, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and loss of appetite, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, stomach and breast, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Hemorrhages, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints, &c., which are frequently the result of disease. For Fever and Ague it is a most valuable preventive as well as a sovereign remedy. Its subtle preventive as well as its powerful curative, is removing St. Vitus' Dance, two both, has been known to cure this afflicting disease, after a long and baffled exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

The above medicine is highly recommended by the Rev. E. J. Scott, of Barre; J. L. Buck, Attorney at Law, Northfield; S. Hicks and L. Beckley, Hardwick; Rev. Charles D. Cahoone, Lyndon; Rev. E. Jordan, Bel Air; Doct. Cyrus Butterfield, Brattleboro; and G. H. Wm. Rochester, Vt.; and Rev. Geo. Storrs, Portsmouth, N. H.; and Harriet G. Raymond N. Y.; and many others who have been cured by this Medicine. It may be had wholesale of the sole proprietors, and J. C. Farnam, W. Williamson, sole proprietors; and E. H. Prentiss Montpelier, and it may be had in most of the principle towns in the state. 40:6m

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,

STATE ST., MONTEPIER, VT.

J. E. BADGER & SON, have this day received into partnership Mr. DAVID PARTRIDGE, and the business, at the old stand, will in future be conducted under the firm of

BADGER & PARTRIDGE, who have on hand, and will constantly keep for sale Hats Caps, Furs, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. They would return their thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this establishment, and solicit a continuance of the same. N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats, of all kinds, at city prices.

All persons indebted to the late firm of J. E. Badger & Son, are requested to call and settle, and make payments. Montpelier, Oct. 7, 1839. 40:tf

COOKING STOVES.

FOR sale by ZENAS WOOD, at his shop, in Montpelier, a great variety of Cooking Stoves, among which will be found an extra size of the

VERMONT COOK, the best stove ever offered to Farmers, aside from the old and well tried Conant's Patent

BOX STOVE, at wholesale and retail. A superior article manufactured by the Brandon Iron Co. successors to C. W. & J. A. Conant.

These stoves are made of the best Blast Furnace Iron, the large sizes are from new patterns, improved style, and great strength.

Let no one purchase a box stove large or small, until he has examined this assortment.

The prices are reduced, and quality improved. ZENAS WOOD. Montpelier Vt. Oct. 5th, 1839. 40:tf

ADVERTISEMENT

IN consequence of the ill health of the junior partner, and his wish to retire from the printing business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Allen & Poland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. A. ALLEN. JOSEPH POLAND.

Sept. 20th, 1839

THE business heretofore carried on by Allen & Poland, will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned and who will settle all accounts, pro and con. E. A. ALLEN. Sept. 20th, 1839.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE POST-OFFICE, BY A. CARTER. 1:tf

Members of the Legislature and others are respectfully invited to call and satisfy themselves as to the EXPERIMENT. A. C.

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT

HAVE this day received, at their Cash Store, a large amount of FRESH GOODS, from New York and Boston, comprising a very general assortment which they have recently purchased with cash, and which they offer at prices which cannot fail to please. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

N. B. L. & W. will soon remove their Cash Store to the large white Store one door North of the old Langdon Store, on Main st., where goods will be said cheap for prompt pay. Call and see. Montpelier, May 1, 1839. 19:tf

THE CASH STORE IS

REMOVED!!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT have removed the CASH STORE to the large White Building, one door north of the Langdon Store, on Main street—where they have on hand and are daily receiving, a great variety of Desirable GOODS, which they offer for sale at great bargains. Call and see. Montpelier, May 16, 1839. 20:tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BALDWIN & SCOTT, have received a large supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching seasons, and offer them for sale on the most favorable terms. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine their goods and prices. Montpelier, Sept. 26, 1839. 39:tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JEWETT, HOWES & CO. are now opening a large assortment of GOODS, adapted to the season. Sept. 27, 1839. 39:3w

CUTLER & JOHNSON,

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURERS,

State Street, (Opposite the Bank.) MONTPELIER, VT.